

THE CHRONICLE

D. F. WRIGHT, M. D., Editor.
CLARKSVILLE - DEC. 1, 1877.
TERMS: \$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

II. Demonetization in Europe.

In the most despotic countries of Europe the will of the people is too sensibly felt for statesmen to legislate on momentous topics without public attention being directed to the subject and public opinion appealed to. It is only in the United States that a complete revolution in fiscal and monetary matters can be effected so indirectly and clandestinely that the President himself who signed the acts by which it was done shall not know of it eight months after the change had been effected. A European sovereign who had done what an American administration effected in 1873 and 1874 would have lost his crown and possibly his head. But we live in a free country—free, at least, for politicians to work their own sweet will without the vulgar intention of popular appeal. Demonetization, then, in America was effected by a secret conspiracy, but, now we have to study the same process in Europe, we shall at least see things done in the light of day and the reasons openly discussed.

DEMONETIZATION IN ENGLAND.

Till the year 1816 gold and silver were all over the world equally the standard of value, equally payable and receivable by law in the liquidation of debts, equally welcomed in the mints of all Governments, and coined there into lawful currency. Since then different nations have abolished one or the other of these metals as lawful money and adopted single standards, sometimes of gold, sometimes of silver. England was the first to do this, and as we have intimated, 1816 was the year in which she did it. The year before this the battle of Waterloo had closed a space of twenty years, during which war had been on a vast scale the occupation of nations; productive industry had been at a minimum, prices had been enormously high and even at these prices very little business was done. The fall of prices which necessarily attended upon the increase in the productive labor of nations had produced great commercial derangement and many failures had taken place.

Lord Liverpool was at this time first Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister. He was never considered a man of genius. Some years before, his father had written a paper on the evils of the double standard, and, acting upon the principle of hereditary legislative capacity, he abolished the monetary character of silver and made gold the standard for the payment of debts.

RESUMPTION IN ENGLAND.

Suspension of specie payments then existed as it has here since the war of 1861 to 1865. It was not till resumption of specie payments was announced and attempted that the disastrous consequences of that measure became fully manifest. Then ensued a stoppage of business and failure of business men, high prices and low wages, trade riots, strikes and disturbances among farm laborers; in short, exactly the same state of things which we experienced in this country not many months ago—like effects from like causes—a dangerous contraction of the circulation arising from the attempted resumption in one metal when both would have been insufficient. The attempt to resume in 1819 had to be precipitately abandoned, as John Sherman's sixty years later will if the bill just passed in the House repealing the Resumption Act meets with a check in the Senate or at the White House; abandoned after producing untold ruin and suffering in all classes.

For many years England alone held to the gold standard, all other nations adhering to the double standard. England retained her single standard at the cost of frequent panics and monetary derangements. At last revolutions in the monetary system of the world were occasioned by the alarming rumor that

GOLD WAS AT A DISCOUNT.

The gold mines in California were opened in 1848, those in Australia in 1854. The maximum yield of gold was in 1856. Not only were these new gold fields the richest and most extensive ever discovered, but they were in healthy regions of country, and they were worked by England and America, the two most energetic nations in the world, most practised in applying scientific principles and in technical ingenuity to industrial pursuits.

Scientific men alarmed the governments of Europe and the commercial world by predicting a great fall in the value of gold, and, as a consequence upon this, a loss of purchasing value, a rise in the prices of everything which gold purchases. It was also apprehended that the creditor class, in whose behalf all legislation is directed in Europe, would lose by being paid in a depreciated currency. The situation apprehended was in respect the reverse of the present; then it was feared that gold would be at a discount in relation to silver, now silver is below par in relation to gold. Germany and Austria in 1857 by mutual agreement demonetized gold, the depreciated metal, and required that all payments should be made in silver. The immense power exerted over monetary matters exercised by a coalition of two such powerful nations alarmed the other nations of Europe, and the result of this feeling was what was called the *Latin League*. It was a convention of the Governments of Belgium, Italy and Switzerland with that of France, who agreed in 1856 to have a monetary policy in common, which was to last till 1880. They established for that length of time the relative value of silver and gold according to the average which had prevailed for 200 years, namely, 15½ ounces of silver worth one of gold. It was the desire of the three smaller States to demonetize silver as soon as the league was formed, but France over-ruled the effort;

they agreed to a concert of action, however, as to the quantities in which they would allow the two metals to be coined.

Now it is important to remember that down to 1871 no change had really taken place in the relative values of gold and silver. A very large depreciation of silver did occur after that year from causes which will be investigated hereafter; but at present (from 1856 to 1871) the alarm which led the world to suppose that the increase in gold production would continue to go on was not verified by the event. The yield of gold has diminished since 1856, but, commencing in 1861, and down to the present time, a very large increase has taken place in the production of silver from the opening of the Comstock lode. This increase in silver production is estimated in the report of the Silver Commission presented to Congress this year as follows: The five years between 1851 and 1856 being compared with the five between 1870 and 1875, it is stated that the annual production throughout the world during the latter period over the former is \$19,449,570. Comparing the production of gold during the same periods it is found that it is less in the latter period than during the former by \$44,335,000. To tabulate this statement, then, it is found that in the period extending from 1856 to 1875 the average annual production of gold and silver has changed as follows:

Increase in silver	\$19,449,570
Diminution in gold	\$44,335,000

SILVER AT A DISCOUNT.

In spite of all this, so long as silver was money and recognized as such, the relative value of the two metals had not altered, but, stood, down to 1871, at 15½ silver to 1 gold. In 1871, Germany, which had demonetized gold in 1857, demonetized gold and demonetized silver. This was the fatal movement which initiated that great silver panic which culminated so disastrously in 1876. It was not dictated by any change in the relative value of gold and silver, for none had taken place at that time, and it is now necessary to enquire what was the motive which brought it about.

The year 1870 is known as the date of the war between France and Prussia, which terminated in the conversion of the kingdom of Prussia into the Empire of Germany, in the loss of Alsace and Lorraine to France, and (what most concerns us now) in the imposition of a tribute of \$200,000,000 on France to be paid within three years. It is well known that France paid it in gold before the expiration of the second year. In receiving this immense mass of gold into her treasury, Germany found herself embarrassed with her riches. Remember that, thirteen years before, she had demonetized gold and made silver the standard of value. As she was the only nation in Europe which had done this, this had necessarily attracted a vast amount of silver into her circulation to replace the gold, and now, in addition to this excessive silver circulation, she has all the silver to dispose of; what shall she do with it? She cannot issue it as currency, for her own laws have demonetized it. She cannot get rid of it in foreign commerce, for in proportion to her population Germany has less foreign commerce than any nation in Europe. Shall she buy silver with it? She has already a redundant silver circulation, and demands the rise in prices that would result from the depreciation of the current metal. Shall she retrace her steps and demonetize gold? This also would produce the dreaded glut of money and rise of prices, when an already redundant silver circulation should be supplemented by a sudden influx of gold coin. She could not afford to let it lie idle in her treasury, for it was the means by which she calculated upon paying off the heavy expenses of the great war she had just closed. Her splendid gold tribute was like the proverbial purchase of the elephant—she was at a loss what to do with it. Finally she adopted the most ruinous expedient of all—she reversed both ways her previous monetary policy; she demonetized silver and demonetized gold.

THE SILVER PANIC.

This was a tremendous revolution. By the act of its own Government in the previous demonetization of gold, Germany was using more silver than any other nation, and all this silver suddenly ceased to be money in the hands of that people. That the movement might not produce utter ruin to the holders of silver (and everybody held it) it was decreed that silver should still be receivable for taxes, and it was announced that the silver so received would not be released but melted down and sold as bullion in the European markets. There was an obvious cause for depression in the silver market. It was not merely that a large amount of that metal was suddenly to be thrown upon the world's markets—provided that amount had been a definite one, known at once, it would not have produced half the depression which was affected by the constant apprehension that the largest silver-holding nation in Europe would from time to time throw masses of silver into the general stock for sale; nobody knew when, how much, nobody knew when. Speculators in any article of commerce know that an indefinite apprehension of this sort has a more deterring influence on buyers than any definite increase of supply however great; and the sales of silver by the German Empire have been producing this effect for the last six years, though, it is believed, the end is nearly attained now.

France took the alarm, and in monetary affairs France included the Latin League, viz.: Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and, afterwards, Greece and Rumania. These States did not even now deprive silver of its character as a legal tender, but, to protect themselves from an influx of German silver, they refused to coin any while the market held its then abnormal character. All the world now took the alarm; Holland demonetized silver in 1873, and, as we have seen, the United States followed suit the same year. Ever since that the silver market has been seriously depressed, touching the lowest point in April, 1876, when

the number of silver ounces to purchase an ounce of gold was 17.09, the normal average being 15.50.

We have done our best to put this statement of facts in a readable form. The knowledge of these facts is essential to the formation of a right judgment on the great question of the day, the silver question. It is one on which every voter ought at this day to be able to form a rational judgment; we will at least assure our readers of this, that by studying this and our other article on demonetization in the United States, they can get at those facts with very much less labor than it has cost us to collect them. Our resources for doing so have been the voluminous reports made to the British Parliament in 1875 by a special commission with the great financier, Mr. Goschen, at its head; a report made to the United States Congress this year by a similar commission with Mr. Jones, of Nevada, as its chairman; the elaborate review of the British report in the London Economist, and the speech made by Mr. Jones in the United States Senate April 24, 1876. These facts established we will be ready to discuss in our next paper the past effects of demonetization and the anticipated effects of demonetization. Our readers, we imagine, will wait for it with patience.

WHEAT CULTURE IN TENNESSEE.

By J. B. Killebrew, Commissioner of Agriculture, Statistics and Mines.

Of all the important papers which have emanated from the Bureau of Agriculture, etc., in this State we deem none to demand attention more imperatively than this one. Wheat we consider to be prospectively the great staple of Tennessee, the conflicting claims of tobacco and cotton to the contrary notwithstanding. Cotton is confined to the Western alluvial plain, tobacco to the Northern portion of the Cumberland valley—wheat prospers everywhere, and even in the tobacco belt must supersede the nicotine weed, which is essentially a crop for new lands. Wheat is our reliance when the era shall have passed away which is now already showing signs of approaching termination—the era, namely, of surface scratching and subsequent hurrying to new tracts. The new tracts are growing scarcer every day, and those beyond the Rocky Mountains are only for the preliminary expense of irrigation; so that the present era of wasteful and improvident farming will be succeeded by one in which it will be the object of the farmer to conserve and renovate the soil rather than to exhaust it as rapidly as possible, as now, and when that time comes Tennessee will stand forward as a wheat producing State, rivaling in productiveness the now rich wheat lands on the Southern coast of the great lake region. Our farmers had better be preparing themselves for this era, for they cannot tell how soon it will be upon them, and no better preparation can be initiated than by reading the careful and scientific report of Commissioner Killebrew.

GREAT NAVAL DISASTER.

One Hundred and Five Men Drowned by the Worthlessness of one of Robeson's Contract Ships.

The United States steamer *Huron* is a third-class iron screw-steamer of 511 tons, displacement, 1,020 tons, built about three years ago. She has been in commission about a year as one of the North Atlantic squadron. She was carrying stores from New York to Cuba, and put in for coal at Hampton Roads last Monday week. The next day she set sail again and met a fierce storm from the Northeast. The supposition is that while trying to hold her head to the wind her machinery gave way, and her sails being useless in such weather, she helplessly drifted ashore and went to pieces. Thirty men, four of them officers, are saved. The following is the despatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer from its correspondent at Washington:

The loss of the man-of-war *Huron* off the coast of Haiti has created painful solicitude in the navy circles here. On almost every tip of those who knew of the unwarrantable loss of the vessel there is bitter condemnation of the Secretary of the Navy, under whose management the last voyage was made. She was a new vessel, built on the contract system, and was to be used for coasts with any special reference to the sea-going qualities, make or size. There is hardly a naval officer here who has seen the vessel who will not testify that she was not fit to be sent to sea. One result of the sad loss will be the prompt and vigorous action by the Naval Committee of Ex-Secretary Robeson. There is talk, too, of the creation of a Board of Naval Officers to inspect all vessels now in naval service, as one-third of them, at least, are not fit to float. The wreck of the *Huron* reveals with some vividness the rottenness in the House a few days ago, written by United States naval officers, who held that if Congress directed a Board of Naval Inspection to be organized, the war-ships built there would have to be laid up for repairs or put out of commission.

TOBACCO BOARD OF TRADE.

A Move Looking to the Improvement of River Navigation, Etc.

At a called meeting of the Clarksville Tobacco Board of Trade, held Nov. 23d, the President called the Board to order, when the Secretary offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Hon. Jas. E. Bailey, United States Senator, and Hon. Jno. F. House, Member Congress, are hereby respectfully requested to use their best exertions to procure a speedy appropriation from the General Government for the improvement of the navigation of the lower Cumberland river, and also an appropriation of not less than \$2,500 for the improvement of the navigation of lower Red river; the said improvements being of great necessity to the trade of this section, facilitating the movement of the produce of Southern Kentucky and Northern Tennessee, drained by these two rivers, and giving competing rates of freight with the railroads passing through this section.

Second, That these gentlemen are also requested to solicit the aid of the Representatives of our neighboring Districts of Kentucky, who are equally interested, to secure the necessary legislation for the purposes above mentioned. Carried unanimously.

The Secretary was requested to forward copies of above resolutions to the honorable gentlemen above named.

The Ladies' Pearl, a monthly magazine published at Nashville by Rev. S. P. Chestnut, lies before us. The Pearl is growing in popularity every year, and should, for it is one of the best magazines in the South, being replete with the choicest literary matter from the pens of gifted writers.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Senatorial Crisis—How It Was Brought About, &c.

From our regular correspondent.

EDITORS CHRONICLE: You have been made acquainted ere this with the historical fact that the Democrats have gained, for a moment at least, control of the Senate through the defection of two Southern Republicans. This in European Governments would be called a crisis, and any episode of the transfer or seizure of the legislative sceptre can not but be interesting.

To careless lookers-on from the galleries there was nothing of unusual interest occurring on last Wednesday in the American House of Lords. True the famous Senator, Ben. Hill, was making a speech on the Kellogg vs. Spofford and Corbin vs. Butler cases, and he was listened to very attentively by the Democratic Senators, who filled their seats in the closest order. The Republican Senators paid little attention to the remarks of the peer from Georgia; Senator Conkling especially seemed studiously inattentive, but it is characteristic of this Senator to treat as "trifles light as air" the remarks of both friend and foe. Mr. Hill talked on and on, and the galleries listened anxiously for the bursts of eloquence for which he is famous, but there was not a spark of fire in anything he said. He had evidently no intention of repeating the blunder of his amatory rhetoric. It was his first speech in the Senate, or, at least, in the United States Senate, but he spoke extemporaneously, without notes, and with as little embarrassment as if he were at home again in the Confederate Senate or before a Georgia court. In all that he says Mr. Hill has the perfect, reliant, yet unobtrusive, poise of a man conscious but not vain of peership with the ablest. Twice Senator Mitchell, from Oregon, interrupted him with questions, but quickly at hand he responded with ready replies and hurried and excited by his own heroic daring. There is no place where the contrast between weak and able men is more pronounced than in the arena of the United States Senate. If Senator Mitchell had been compelled at that moment to appeal to the galleries, as in the gladiatorial contests of old, reversed thumbs would have condemned him to legislative death, such is our exaltation of the crime of mediocrity in national councils. Mr. Hill did not speak longer than twenty-five minutes, and after a few minutes' parliamentary foils between Senators Hoar, Thurman and Conkling, Senator Bayard, of Delaware, gained the floor. Mr. Bayard can say less in more good English than any Senator in the chamber. His presence is noble, his manner dignified, his rhetoric is chaste, and his speeches are interminable. He is the Democratic resource for the consumption of time. On any question, and without a moment's preparation, he can talk offensively, as regards grammar, logic or rhetoric, for two hours, waltz in hand.

The old habits of the gallery, and especially the veteran journalists who have begun to crowd the reporters' division, realize that beneath all this dignified flow of irrelevant talk and superficial placidity of grave Senators there is in progress a portentous struggle, a struggle that will mark an epoch in a nation's history, a civilized bloodless readjustment of policies such as have been decided in past ages only by an increased of the census of widows and orphans. The Democratic ranks are very compact; every Senator is in his seat or in sight of it. The Republicans are not prepared for a battle that must depend entirely on numerical superiority. Two of their Senators are absent. The bonanza Senator, Sharon, of Nevada, has not been in his seat this session, and Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, is in the court room where the murderers of Lincoln were convicted to answer the charge of bribery and corruption. But the Democrats seem even more anxious than the Republicans for his presence in the Senate Chamber. He has been suspected of late and there is significant fact that, notwithstanding his protracted absence at trial, he has neglected to pair with a Democrat. Senator Patterson did not put in an appearance, but, in spite of his absence, the Democrats had a majority of one, and for the first time in sixteen years the control of the Senate on any vital political question was in the hands of the Democrats. On the following day there was an adjournment to save time and hurry up the reserve—Sharon, of Nevada, the Indiana or, it is hoped, will skip across the Continent and save the day; but with the votes of Conover and Patterson the Democrats will still have a majority of one. Their plan is first to seat Butler and Eustis and with this reinforcement to beat Kellogg and seat Spofford. Maine and Oregon are paired in Senators, Blaine and Grover, who are at home in their respective States. Blaine is expected to arrive on Monday, and it is said his pair with Grover will be broken. A longer situation is very exciting, and there is a prospect for the development of much bad feeling. Much will depend upon the rulings of the Vice-President on the questions of precedence in the motions now before the Senate.

Yesterday there was a caucus of Republican Senators which was attended by Mr. Patterson, but not by Mr. Conover. There was nothing definitely decided upon and after a talk of a half hour's duration the caucus adjourned. Next Wednesday has been indicated as the day for adjournment of the extra session, but it is all uncertain. No Senator or member can more than guess at the time, and, since the regular session will begin with the following Monday, the adjournment will be only formal.

Nov. 26, 1878.

Tax Sales for 1878.

On our fourth page this week will be found the delinquent tax list of 1876, advertised by R. D. Moseley, Trustee. The sale will take place on the 30th day of December at the Court House, and those in arrears would do well to call on him and settle up before the 30th. This is important and you had better attend to it at once.

Thanksgiving Day.

The weather changed most auspiciously for the due celebration of this peculiarly American festival. The unseasonably warm Indian Summer which had prevailed for some weeks before had given way to several days of dismal, drizzling rain, which threatened to give the present November its old character as the suicidal month; but on Wednesday night the temperature became sensibly colder, the rain ceased, and a clear bright frosty morning inaugurated the auspicious day. Everyone's spirit rose, even those of the turkeys; for those destined for the Thanksgiving feast were already dead and could not be any worse off, and those which survived congratulated themselves that their time had not come yet. Stores were closed and counter-jumpers looked out for dogs and guns, and their employers sought recreation in the bosom of gay and happy families, and then the church bell called to remembrance the sacred purpose for which the day was set apart by the fathers of our nation. Earnest and solemn preachers recalled the blessings of the past year, and urged their hearers to manifest their thankfulness in newness of life, and then a joyful psalm of praise, and then home to dinner. There the stately gobbler, redolent with savory sauce and stuffing, seemed rather the high priest than the victim of the festival, and, what with merry conversation, what with sedulous mastication, beads wagged and layettes worked till the piles of *debris* demonstrated the accomplishment of a herculean task in the way of deglutition. The "sacred rage" of hunger appeased, *paterfamilias* did not as usual hurry off to his office or his store, but social intercourse and the indulgence of domestic affection closed the day with that unclouded because blameless happiness, which is perhaps in itself one of the most acceptable forms of thanksgiving to a benignant Creator and Father.

MUNICIPAL.
FOR MAYOR.
We are authorized to announce M. SULLIVAN as a candidate for re-election as Mayor of the City of Clarksville, on January 10, 1879.
We are authorized to announce GEORGE A. LIGON as a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing election. Election January 10, 1879.
FOR ALDERMEN.
We are authorized to announce ANTHONY DEGAN as a candidate for re-election as Alderman of the Fourth Ward at the ensuing election. Election January 10, 1879.
J. W. RUDOLPH, R. H. BURNEY.
RUDOLPH & BURNEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.
OFFICE ON STRAWBERRY STREET.
Special attention paid to collections.
Dec. 1, 1877-18

A. G. GOODLETT.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.
OFFICE IN THE FRANKLIN BANK.
Now prepared with blanks to attend to cases in Bankruptcy.
Nov. 10, 1877-18

New County Map.
The new map of Montgomery county and Clarksville, executed by D. G. Beers & Co., of Philadelphia, from surveys made last Summer by Mr. Bealer, is now ready for delivery to subscribers. It is a very complete and accurate presentation of the geographical features of this county and city. The names of property holders, the course of rivers and creeks, the locations of roads and lanes, are all given with an accuracy and minuteness that astonish and delight us. Our country friends will not be alarmed we hope, but as soon as the roads are in tolerable travelling order, we intend to make a general visitation around, having been hitherto deterred from doing so by the certainty that we should get lost were we to trust ourselves three miles from Clarksville in any direction. Messrs. Beers & Co. have our thanks for a much needed publication which we hope will be found as profitable to them as it is acceptable to us.

Death of an Eminent Christian Minister.
Bishop Marvin of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at St. Louis on Monday, the 26th inst., of *pneumonia*. The Bishop was looked up to as a father by the Methodist fraternity, and the esteem in which he was held was far from being limited to that organization. His death was regretted by Christians of all denominations.

Enoch M. Marvin, D. D., was born in Warren county, Missouri, June 12th, 1823. He entered the Union in the Missouri Conference in 1841. His first appointment was to Grundy Mission and afterward at different stations in Missouri. His fourth appointment was the position as colleague of Rev. Wesley Brown at St. Louis. He filled positions in different points of the world during the war he became South and served the Marshall Station in Texas, but remained a member of the St. Louis Conference until his death. During the war he was in the Episcopal Church, South, in 1866. Since that time he has been actively engaged in his Episcopal duties. He had just finished a tour round the world, the account of which was published in thirty-seven numbers of the Nashville Christian Advocate, while on his tour, he accompanied with Rev. T. Hendrix attended the conference of the M. E. Church, South, held at Bristol, England, last July and August, at which time the conference adopted the following resolution:

The Conference heartily welcomes the esteemed brethren who have come as representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Bishop E. M. Marvin and Rev. E. Hendrix, and is gratified to renew fraternal intercourse with that numerous and important branch of the Methodist Church.

Meeting of the School Board.

The School Board met at the residence of A. Howell on Tuesday night last. Present—Lewis, Moore, Hyman and Howell, when the following proceedings were held:

Superintendent Brooks read his report for the school month ending the 24th ult. showing the working of the schools, which report will appear in the city papers.

Hyman, Johnson and the former chairman were appointed a committee to visit the schools and report to this Board at next regular meeting.

The one session a day was adopted for school months of December, 1877, and January, 1878, commencing Monday.

The schools will take holiday from Dec. 21, 1877, to Jan. 2, 1878.

A. HOWELL, C. & T.

The last Bowling Green Pantagraph says: Claypool & Co., killed on Monday 500 hogs and on Tuesday 500. They have killed up to date 3,000. They were paying yesterday four cents, and buying all good hogs that were offered.

FIVE cents will buy a Havanna-filled cigar that is splendid at A. A. Johnson's.

THE negro Dick Ross was sentenced to be hung at Lonoke, Ark., Friday, 2,500 persons assembled to witness the execution. Ross confessed the murder, the noose was adjusted and the trap about to drop when the telegraph operator rushed in with a message from the Governor for ten days. Ross smiled and all the others swore.

SAM HOBSON, M. D., oldest son of the late Hon. President of the Republic of Texas, thinks of leaving the profession of medicine for that of an editor, and will probably locate at Longview.

Walter McComb & Co.,

Are Agents for the celebrated

"DEAD-SHOT"

Sporting Powder.

Also,

Blasting Powder and Fuse for Sale.

October 27, 1877.

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Now prepared with blanks to attend to cases in Bankruptcy.
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Christmas Goods!

LIGON & ELY'S,
Wholesale and Retail
CONFECTIONERS!
FRANKLIN STREET,
Clarksville, - Tenn.
The largest and most varied stock of
Toys and Christmas Gifts
Ever brought to this market.

CHOICE FRESH OYSTERS
direct from Baltimore, at 40 to 65 cents per
doz. A very large assortment of
CONFECTIONERIES
and all manner of treats to please the children.
CANNED FRUITS, PICKLES,
JELLIES, SARDINES, NUTS,
APPLES, RAISINS, TOBACCO, ETC.
Sparkling Calawba, Champagne
AND STILL WINES.

FIRE-WORKS!

of every description. Work Boxes, Wagons, Bells, and every imaginable thing for sale. My employees are all young ladies residing in the city, and take a personal interest in their own handiwork. I respectfully ask any ladies to call and examine my goods before purchasing.
MRS. ISABELLA DRISCOL.
May 12, 1877.

LIGON & ELY.

GO TO
Mrs. Hodgson
& Maguire
And you will find the
LARGEST, FINEST
AND
CHEAPEST STOCK
OF
Millinery Goods!
IN THE CITY.

Public Sale!

On Thursday, Dec. 13th, '77,
I will sell at my residence, in District No. 8, my Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Implements, 4 head of Horses and Mules, 1 or 2 Sows and Pigs of fine stock, about 300 barrels of Corn. Terms made known day of sale. J. L. HERRING.
Dec. 1, 1877-18

SOUTHWESTERN PRESBYTERIAN UNIVERSITY

Session 1877-8 Begins Sept. 3.

FACULTY:

Rev. J. B. SHEARER, D. D., President.
Rev. W. F. FLEMING, D. D., Professor of Mathematics, Logic, Rhetoric, &c.
JAMES DISWIDDE, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.
D. M. QUARLES, Grad. of University of Va., Professor of Latin, &c.
W. W. LUGARE, A. M., Professor of Greek, Natural Philosophy, &c.
S. J. COFFMAN, Grad. of University of Va., Professor of French, German and English.
J. W. CADWELL, A. M., M. D., Prof. of Natural Science.
W. M. STEWART, A. M., Professor (emeritus) of French, German and English.
Biblical Course now taught by Rev. Wm. FLINN, D. D.

TERMS:

Tuition \$40 to \$70 per Year.
Board 20 to 30 " " " "
Total Expenses, \$60 to \$100.
PUPILS ENTER FOR YEAR.
(Forty weeks make the year.)
Send for a Catalogue. Address
Rev. J. B. SHEARER, D. D.,
July 26, 1877-18, Clarksville, Tenn.

STEWART COLLEGE

Ornamental and other Iron Works. All kinds of casting done to order, from Pumps cast and wrought iron for houses and grave-stones. Awaiting Patents, Levers, Doors and Shutters. All kinds of house and other Blacksmithing done, also Repairing of all kinds of machinery. I have a lot of different sized strap Hinges on hand, which I will sell cheap.

Shop on First Street, bet. Commerce and Franklin, Clarksville, Tenn.
Nov. 24, 1877-18

Franklin Bank,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

STOCKHOLDERS.

Virgil A. Garrett, Stephen Pettus,
Mrs. T. F. Pettus, H. J. Wilder,
A. M. Anderson, W. H. Green,
J. H. & S. Pettus, Esq's, D. Kinscannon,
P. C. HAMBAUGH, President,
R. D. MOSELEY, Vice-President,
W. S. POISENTER, Cashier.
Prompt Attention to Collections.
Nov. 24, 1877-18

SECOND ST. GROCERY.

NEBLETT & BYRN,

GROCERIES,
Cigars and Tobacco.
COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for Goods.
Remember the place, next door to the Central Hotel.
NOV 24/77

COUNTY ELECTION

AUGUST 3d, 1878.
We are authorized to announce R. H. LIGON as a candidate for County Clerk at the next August election.
Sept. 25, 1877-18

J. J. CRUSMAN,

Sole Agent for

"DEAD-SHOT"

Sporting Powder.

Also,

Blasting Powder and Fuse for Sale.

October 27, 1877.

MUNICIPAL.

FOR MAYOR.
We are authorized to announce M. SULLIVAN as a candidate for re-election as Mayor of the City of Clarksville, on January 10, 1879.
We are authorized to announce GEORGE A. LIGON as a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing election. Election January 10, 1879.
FOR ALDERMEN.
We are authorized to announce ANTHONY DEGAN as a candidate for re-election as Alderman of the Fourth Ward at the ensuing election. Election January 10, 1879.
J. W. RUDOLPH, R. H. BURNEY.
RUDOLPH & BURNEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.
OFFICE ON STRAWBERRY STREET.
Special attention paid to collections.
Dec. 1, 1877-18

A. G. GOODLETT.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.
OFFICE IN THE FRANKLIN BANK.
Now prepared with blanks to attend to cases in Bankruptcy.
Nov. 10, 1877-18

Christmas Goods!